

The RED MIST

A TALE OF CIVIL STRIFE

By RANDALL PARRISH

ILLUSTRATIONS BY C. D. RHODES

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CHAPTER I.

On Special Service.

It was already growing dusk when the Staunton Battery of Horse artillery returned wearily to camp after hours of hard field drill, the men ever conscious that no evolution, however trivial, was being overlooked by "Stonewall" Jackson, sitting astride his sorrel on a little eminence to the left, his stern face unrelieved by even the semblance of a smile.

The winter quarters of the Staunton artillery were slightly off the main road and I remained for some time overseeing the care of the horses before approaching the hut where the noncommissioned officers had mess. We were all of us still at the table, discussing the incidents of the drill, when a lieutenant appeared suddenly in the doorway.

"Sergeant Wyatt?" he inquired briefly.

I arose to my feet.

"Here, sir," I answered in some surprise.

"You are requested to report to General Jackson at once; his headquarters for tonight are at Coulter's farm, on the dirt pike. You will ride your own horse."

Five minutes later I was guiding my own horse down the dark road, bending low in the saddle, obsessed with a feeling that this mission, whatever it might turn out to be, promised a change in my fortunes.

It was an ugly path, rutted deep by artillery wheels, and dangerous for the horse. I was an hour reaching the Coulter house, a double log cabin, some fifty feet or more back from the road. It was with some difficulty that I made my way through the obstructing guard to the steps, where an officer took my name at the closed door, disappeared in a sudden blaze of light, and I stood there silently in the shadows waiting.

Ten minutes must have elapsed before the door opened again and I heard my name called. It was a rough appearing, commonplace interior. A sturdy fire burned in the fireplace, and three lamps illumined the scene, revealing the presence of five men, among whom I instantly recognized Ewell, Ashby, together with Jackson, and his chief of staff. The fifth occupant of the room sat alone in one corner, his face partially concealed, revealing little other than a fringe of gray whiskers. Jackson, seated behind a table littered with papers and maps, glanced up at the announcement of the orderly, and I came instantly to attention, my hand lifted in salute. The general's stern blue eyes surveyed me intently.

"Sergeant Wyatt, Staunton artillery?"

"Yes, sir."

"How long, may I ask, have you been in the service?"

"Since May, '61, sir."

"Ah! indeed. And your age?"

"Twenty-four, sir."

He made some remark aside to the aide, who nodded back, and pointed to a map before them.

"You are a younger man in appearance than I had expected to see, sergeant," Jackson said slowly. "Yet I have learned within the last year to have confidence in young men. War is a swift developer of manhood. Your colonel speaks of you in the highest terms and informs me that you are a native of Green Briar county."

"Our home was at Lewisburg, sir."

"Then you are doubtless intimately acquainted with that section?"

"Very well, indeed, general."

Jackson sat motionless and in silence for what seemed a long while, his grave eyes on my face, but his mind evidently elsewhere, one hand unconsciously crumpling a folded paper. Ashby moved his chair, causing it to crunch noisily on the floor, and the commander aroused at the unusual sound.

"By any possibility are you related to Judge Joel Wyatt?" he questioned slowly.

"He was my father, sir. He has been dead two years."

"I regret to hear it. Your mother, unless I am mistaken, was a Fairclough, of North Carolina?"

"Yes, sir—she has returned to her old home."

"The best of southern blood, gentlemen," he said smilingly, glancing toward the others, but with watchful eyes instantly returning to scan me.

"Was she driven out of Green Briar by the state of unrest in that section?"

"In a measure—yes," I replied promptly. "It was hardly safe for her to remain there alone. The county is filled with Union sympathizers, and roamed over by bands of guerrillas, claiming allegiance with both sides, but sparing no one. At present, I understand, Federal troops have been sent there from Charleston and are in control."

"Your information is partially correct; but in order to perfect plans now contemplated I require a still more definite knowledge of existing conditions. I need to know accurately the number and distribution of the Union forces in Green Briar, and also more complete information regarding those irregulars who are in sympathy with us, as well as the character of their leaders. Judging from the recommendation given you by Colonel Midland I felt that you were peculiarly adapted to render this service. However, Sergeant Wyatt, I propose stating plainly that this may prove an exceedingly dangerous detail, and if

you decide to accept it, it must be done as a volunteer."

He paused questioningly, and I drew a quick breath, realizing suddenly the seriousness of the situation and the importance of my decision.

"I am perfectly ready to go, sir."

Ewell broke in impatiently with his high-pitched voice.

"May I ask if it be generally known in Green Briar that you are enlisted in the Confederate service?"

"To but very few, sir," I answered, turning to look across at my unexpected questioner. "To none I am at all likely to encounter. My mother and

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the son of Judge Wyatt. If you return in safety, you will report to me in person at Richmond. General Jackson will so arrange with your battery commander."

They were all upon their feet, standing in respectful attention. I murmured something, I scarcely knew what, bowing as I backed toward the door. And this was Lee—Robert E. Lee—this man with the kind, thoughtful face, the gentle voice, the gravely considerate manner. And he had greeted me in words of personal friendship, had spoken to me of my father. I know I straightened to soldierly erectness, every pulse thrilling with a new resolve. A moment I stood there, my eyes on the one face I saw before me, and then went out into the darkness. The orderly closed the door.

CHAPTER II.

An Unwelcome Companion.

It was in the chill of a cold, gray morning that I rode into Green Briar, jogging along at the rear of a squadron of Fifth Virginia cavalrymen who chanced to be headed for the same place. These found quarters in the town, but I proceeded a mile or more south on the valley pike, until I reached a single-roomed cabin, heavy wooden shutters barring the windows, the door closed and securely fastened. The place to all appearances was deserted, and had been for a long while. Although situated scarcely a hundred feet back from the valley turnpike, which was never without its travelers, and along which armies marched and counter-marched, the surroundings were those of a remote wilderness. I dismounted, and leaning my horse, pressed a difficult passage through the bushes. To my surprise the rear door stood slightly ajar, and my eyes perceived the movement of an ill-defined shadow within.

"Hello there!" I called out, yet instinctively drawing a step backward. "Is there any room here for a tired man?"

The tall, angular figure of a mountaineer immediately appeared in the doorway, and a gray, wrinkled face, scraggly bearded, looked forth, the eyes glinting and filled with suspicion.

"Wal, who be ye, an' what do ye want yere?"

"I am a soldier," I replied, rather shortly, not particularly pleased with either the man's appearance or manner. "Myself and horse are about worn out. I mistook this for a deserted cabin."

"What be ye bound? an' what may ye be up to a-travelin' alone?"

I smiled, endeavoring to retain my temper.

"See, here, friend," I returned shortly. "I have as much reason to ask you such questions as you have me. However, I am willing enough to answer. I am on furlough, and am going home across the mountains to see my folks. Do you know Raleigh county?"

The man, who was now standing upright in the doorway, one hand gripping the barrel of a musket, the early morning light on his withered face, stared unblinkingly into my eyes.

"I rather reckon I do, young man," he replied slowly. "Fur I was raised up on the Green Briar. What mout be yer name?"

"Cowan," I answered promptly, my mind instantly alert, and aware I had made a mistake.

"Ho! Ye don't say! One o' Ned Cowan's boys?"

"No. I am a son of Widow Cowan, over on Coal creek."

There was not the faintest glimmer in the cold, blue eyes, no evidence of any recollection in the wrinkled face. His jaws rose and fell on the tobacco which extended his cheek.

"I don't reckon I've been over that way for nigh on fifteen year," he said at last reflectively. "An' somehow I don't just recall no Widow Cowan—but I know o' Ned mighty well. He's took to the brush with his whole breed since this fracas started, an' som' cusses burned his house, an' sent the ol' woman after 'em. It's plumb hell in Green Briar. Maybe yer a Cowan, but I'm d—d if ye look like any o' that outfit ever I see look like any o' that part of the army was ye with!"

"Sixty-fifth Virginia—Covington company, Captain Daniels."

The older man chewed awhile in silence, evidently impressed with the seeming frankness of the reply.

"Wal, ye mout be a Cowan, o' course," he admitted reluctantly.

"Eynhow I reckon I don't make no great difference, fer if ye be goin' ter Green Briar we kin ride awhile together. Two is better than one these days. Hitch yer horse out thar in the scrub alongside o' mine, an' then come in yere. We'll eat a bite first, an' then he down a spell, fer I've been aridin' most o' the night myself."

His voice was hardly as cordial as his words sounded, but I felt it best to accept the rather surly invitation.

I led my horse down the dim path indicated, until I came to where the other animal—a rangy, ill-groomed sorrel—was securely hidden. I had blithely stepped into a trap, but just what kind I could not as yet determine. I must win the man's confidence, and learn what I could. The fellow, whoever he might prove to be, was evidently in concealment.

Whoever he might prove to be—spy, scout, bushwhacker or deserter—beyond all question he possessed intimate knowledge of the country lying beyond the Alleghenies. He knew the existing conditions there, and was acquainted with the people. Once his confidence could be fully secured, providing his sympathies were with the cause of the South, as was most probable, his information would be of the utmost value. Reticent as he was, suspicious and close-mouthed, a silent, sly mountaineer, he could surely be induced to let fall some scrap of information. And somewhere along the way an opportunity must surely arise whereby I might escape from his company, if such a move became really desirable.

Revolving these thoughts rapidly in my mind, I returned to the hut, carefully bearing the bundle containing the federal uniform tucked under my arm. The gaunt mountaineer, busily engaged in preparing breakfast at the open fireplace, scarcely favored me with a glance of recognition, but began to arrange the scant supply of food on an overturned box.

"Just pitch in, an' help yourself, Cowan," he said, affecting a cordiality of manner not altogether natural. "Thar ain't much o' it, but we'll eat what we've got, an' then rest awhile. If yer a-goin' ter travel along with me it will be done mostly at night till we get down Covington way."

I seated myself without ceremony. "You are in hiding, then?" I asked carelessly, not even glancing up at the expressionless face opposite.

"Wal, not exactly. We've grown pretty sneaky back in the hills—nobody thar knows their friends from their enemies these days. Yer ain't been thar lately, I reckon?"

"No; not for over a year."

"Things has changed sum since then. Nobody lives ter hum any more. It's sure hell in Green Briar these days—someday is gettin' kilt every day or two. The cusses travel in gangs, murderin' an' burnin' from one end o' the county to the other." He spoke in an even, drawing voice, with not the slightest show of emotion, as though telling an ordinary bit of news. "D—d if I know which outfit is the wus—the Yanks or the Hebs."

"Which are you with?"

"Who, me?" He paused in his bolting of food, and gave vent to an unpleasant laugh. "I rather reckon I would puzzle the Lord Almighty ter find that out. I don't give a whoop for neither o' 'em. I'm fer o' Jem Taylor, an' it keeps me toler'ble busy tendin' ter his affairs, without botherin' 'bout no government."

"This your name is Taylor?"

"I reckon it has been for 'bout sixty years. Thar's a slew o' Taylors over along Buffalo creek, an' som' o' 'em are Yanks, an' a parcel o' 'em are Hebs, but they don't git o' Jem ter

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take any side. At that, I'm gitth' all the fightin' I banker arter. Naturally, I'm a peaceful critter, if th' cusses let me alone."

"Quieted down some over there lately, hasn't it?"

"Huh! Thar's a regiment o' blue-coats at Lewisburg, an' a few cavalrymen ridin' ther pikes. Don't amount ter a hill o' beans as far as ther boys are concerned. All they got ter do is go further back in the hills, an' be a bit more keeful. I reckon, young man, ye'll find plenty o' devilry going on in Green Briar, if ye ever git out that away. Wal, the's all thar is fer us ter eat, an' I'm goin' ter take a snooze."

He closed the door, fastening it securely with a wooden bar, and stretched himself out on the floor. The room was dark, as the only window was tightly boarded up, and using my bundle for a pillow, I lay down also. In a short time his heavy breathing was evidence enough that Taylor slept. Slowly my heavy eyes closed, and I lost consciousness.

The sun was below the mountain ridge, when the heavy hand of the old mountaineer shook me into sudden wakefulness. With nothing left to eat we were not long in preparing for departure. I endeavoring vainly to get my silent companion to converse, being rewarded merely by grumbled and evasive answers. Finally I desisted in the attempt, content to follow his lead. Taylor, astride his sorrel, with gun resting grimly across his knees, rode straight through the brush, away from the pike, down the valley of a small stream. In crossing, the horses drank their fill.

"How about the valley road?" I asked as we climbed the opposite bank.

The leader glanced back at me.

"This yere way is nigher, an' a darn sight mo' quiet," he answered gruffly. "Soldiers been marchin' over the pike all day. Mout be all right fer yer, if ye've got a pass—but I ain't got none. We'll hev' good 'nough ridin' in 'bout a mile mo'."

"You are aiming for the cut-off?"

"I be—yer do know sumthin' of this yere knirly, I reckon, but yer've got more education than any Cowan I ever looked up with afore. Yer don't talk none like moutin' folks."

I drew a quick breath, sensing the return of suspicion.

"That's true," I admitted readily. "You see I went to school at Covington; they were going to make a preacher out of me."

Taylor stared into my face, his vague suspicion seemingly gone.

"Well, I'll be d—d—a preacher."

He rode on into the dusk, chuckling, and I followed, smiling to myself, glad that the man's good humor had been so easily restored.

We were fed at a hut back in the foothills, where an old couple, the man lame, were glad enough to exchange

their poor food for the late news from the army, in which they had a son. Then we rode steadily to the south. When dawn came we were to the west of Waynesboro, in broken country, and all through those long night hours scarcely a word had been exchanged between us. We camped finally in the bend of a small stream, where high banks concealed us from observation. There was little to eat in our haversacks, but we munched what we had, and Taylor, his eyes on the horses, broke the silence.

"I reckon the critters don't need more'n a couple hours' rest," he said. "They ain't been ridin' no ways hard, an' I'm fer gitth' through the gay durin' daylight

THREATENED BY RUSS ADVANCE

Austro-Germans Begin General Withdrawal in Macedonia

NEW LANDINGS BY ALLIES

Positions Around Saloniki Now Thought to Be Secure—Rumors of Harcourt's Resignation—Compulsory Enlistment of Single Men to Be Considered by British Trades Union

London, Dec. 31.—The Germans and Austrians have begun a general withdrawal along the entire front in Macedonia, according to a dispatch from Rome, quoting a message from Saloniki to this effect. The reported withdrawal is attributed to the Russian advance in Bessarabia, the message states.

Two new landings by the allies in the near east are reported. The British have transferred some troops from Saloniki to Orfano, a small Greek port sixty miles east of Saloniki, with the intention of thus checking any possibility of a hostile advance from this quarter.

The second landing was made by the French on the Greek island of Chios, off the southeast coast of Asia Minor, not far from the port of Adalia.

There movements indicate that the allies' positions around Saloniki are now considered secure, and indications are that the campaign around Saloniki will develop into a long drawn warfare, as on other fronts.

"I have nothing to say," was the enigmatical answer of Louis Harcourt, first commissioner of works in the British cabinet, when questioned over the long distance telephone regarding the report that he had resigned to assume the vice-royalty of India.

Harcourt, who was at Oxford, resolutely declined either to confirm or deny the report. His name has been frequently mentioned as the probable successor to Baron Hardinge, and the absence of a denial might be regarded as confirmatory.

A special trades congress, to which all societies affiliated with the labor movement are invited to send representatives, will be convened in London on Jan. 6 to consider the government's bill for the compulsory enlistment of single men which Premier Asquith will introduce in the house of commons next Wednesday.

OSBORNE QUITS SING SING

Out of Office Pending Action on the Indictments Against Him

Albany, Dec. 31.—Thomas M. Osborne relinquished his duties as warden of Sing Sing prison pending determination of the indictments charging him with neglect of duty and immoral conduct.

George W. Kirchwey, former dean of Columbia law school, was appointed acting warden during the interim.

Father of Forty-One Children Weds

Springfield, Mo., Dec. 27.—W. B. Davis, 94 years old and sprightly father of forty-one children, took his fourth bride. Mrs. Mary Bacon, 39 years old, Davis has thirty-three living children, 102 living grandchildren and so many great grandchildren that the exact figures on them have never been officially compiled.

Will of Insane Man Sustained
Boston, Dec. 28.—The decision of Judge Pierce of the supreme court sustaining the will of Levi R. Reed of Weymouth, who was an inmate of the Taunton insane asylum when he made his will, is said to be the first case on record in which an insane person was held competent to make a valid will.

Clearly Sentenced as Forger
Natch, N. Y., Dec. 28.—William V. Cleary, former town clerk of Haverstraw, who was acquitted of the murder of his son-in-law, Eugene H. Newman, was sentenced to not less than three years and not more than six years and four months in prison for forgery.

Boil Bothers Kaiser

London, Dec. 31.—A dispatch from Zurich says: Emperor William, who is suffering from a suppurating phlegmon in the neck, has been given some relief, his doctors having resorted to leeching.

Poor Deer Season in Bay State
Boston, Dec. 28.—Only 1108 deer were killed and fourteen wounded during the open season from Nov. 15-20, as shown by the final figures made public by the board of fish and game commissioners.

President Wilson's Fifty-Ninth
Hot Springs, Va., Dec. 29.—President Wilson yesterday celebrated his 59th birthday anniversary. Hundreds of messages of congratulation poured in.

While sliding hand in hand on their first venture on ice, 9-year-old Richard Morris and his brother Robert, 6, were drowned at Winchester, Mass.

Because her sweetheart had written to her that he would not be home from the south to see her on Christmas, Dorothy Larcum, 31, of Beverly, Mass., hanged herself.

DISEASE PUZZLES BOSTON DOCTORS

Do Not Know Cause of Death of Eight Children

Boston, Dec. 31.—Some disease unknown to science and hitherto almost unheard of is responsible for the deaths of the eight children who have succumbed within the last few days to the malady thus far diagnosed as acidosis and influenza.

This was the admission of Deputy Health Commissioner Shea of the city health department, Medical Examiner Magrath and the physicians who attended the victims of the scourge.

"We do not know, nor does anyone else know, the cause of the deaths," said Shea. "The cause is a mystery—something unknown to medical science. It may be some strange new disease, some disease caused by a germ that medical science has never heard of and never classified.

"But the health department is going to solve this mystery if it is possible to solve it. The matter is a serious one, and the health department is determined to get at the bottom of it. Every phase of the deaths is being investigated and the health department will not cease its activities until there is a solution."

BOY-ED IN ANGRY MOOD

Denounces "Irresponsible Journalism" as He Leaves United States

New York, Dec. 29.—Captain Boy-Ed, the recalled German naval attaché, Edward M. House, President Wilson's special emissary, and Brand Whitlock, American minister at Brussels, boarded the steamship Rotterdam within a few minutes of each other to sail for Europe.

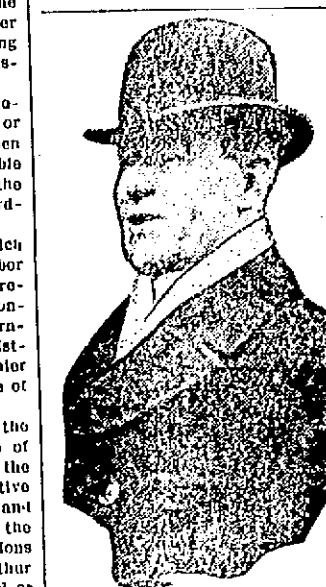


Photo by American Press Association
CAPTAIN BOY-ED

House and Whitlock were uncommunicative, but Boy-Ed gave out a written statement in which he denounced what he characterized as "the reckless utterances of an irresponsible press" and predicted that the American government would "in self-defense" some day find it necessary to curb such utterances.

Ford's Expensive Peace Mission
Stockholm, Dec. 31.—Henry Ford's peace expedition may cost him more than \$1,000,000. If the conference at The Hague is long drawn out. Business Manager Plandiff made this estimate before the delegates left for Copenhagen. About \$35,000 of Ford's money was spent here.

Was King of Cocos Islands
Wellington, N. Z., Dec. 30.—Andrew Ross, known as "King of the Cocos Islands," is dead. Since 1827, when the original Ross first settled on the group, a Ross has ruled the Cocos. Andrew Ross' father and grandfather had ruled the islands before him.

Death of Old Mason
Boston, Dec. 29.—Daniel Hollinger, prominent as a thirty-second degree Mason, died at Whitthrop. He was born Sept. 15, 1815. On Dec. 8 his seventy-seven years of Masonry was given official recognition by his fellows throughout the state.

Fairbanks in Presidential Race
Indianapolis, Dec. 31.—Charles W. Fairbanks was put into the presidential race by the Republican party of Indiana, meeting here in its quadrennial love feast, an event preceding each national convention.

Ida Von Claussen Married
New York, Dec. 29.—Mrs. Ida von Claussen, who busy last Friday was released on parole from the Middletown state hospital for the insane, was married late yesterday to Francis A. Dona of Philadelphia.

Woman of 102 Burns to Death
Pittsfield, Mass., Dec. 29.—Mrs. Mary Doran, 102 years old, an inmate of the city farm, died when she accidentally set fire to herself as she sat smoking a pipe in the sitting room of the farmhouse.

British Flyer Killed
Portsmouth, Eng., Dec. 30.—Lieutenant Rogers of the Royal Flying corps was killed when his aeroplane suddenly tilted forward and plunged to the earth.

The Massachusetts Cattle Owners' association is to confer with the Massachusetts Dairyman's association on the question of a consolidation of the two organizations.

Books spread disease, in the opinion of Dr. John D. Robertson, who ordered an investigation of the Chicago public library and its method of handling books.

FOMENTING OF LABOR STRIFE

Charged Against Men Prominent in the Public Eye

VIOLATED ANTI-TRUST LAW

Member of Congress, Ex-Congressman, Ex-Attorney General of Ohio, Labor Peace Council President, "Wolf" Lamar and Others Indicted by Federal Grand Jury

New York, Dec. 29.—Congressman Frank Buchanan of Illinois, H. R. Fowler, former congressman from Illinois; Frank S. Monette, former attorney general of Ohio; David Lamar, Jacob C. Taylor, president of Labor's National Peace conference; Franz von Hinton, a German agent; H. J. Martin and Herman Schulteis were indicted by a federal grand jury, charged with conspiring to promote strikes in American munitions factories.

All are charged with conspiracy under the Sherman anti-trust law through endeavoring to incite labor troubles and interference with commerce.

The government charges that, working through von Hinton and Lamar, the council sought to bring about strikes in factories manufacturing munitions for the allies. Lamar is alleged to have acted as von Hinton's agent, handling thousands of dollars furnished by the German representative. Buchanan was general counsel for the peace council.

All the indicted men, except Lamar and von Hinton, are officers or former officers of the peace council, an organization which, the government charges, was formed and financed by Hinton to bribe labor leaders to call strikes in munition plants in furtherance of German propaganda in this country.

Lamar, who has been called the "wolf of Wall street," is charged with being Hinton's paymaster. It is said hundreds of thousands of dollars passed through his hands and, it is alleged, he benefited personally to the extent of \$400,000.

The maximum penalty is one year's imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000. It is doubted if Hinton will be brought to this country to stand trial, although it is understood the British government has offered to give him up.

COTTON MILLS RAISE PAY

Two Hundred Thousand New England Workers May Be Affected

Boston, Dec. 30.—A 5 percent increase in the wages of operatives employed by cotton mills in Manchester, Nashua, Lowell and Lawrence has been granted, effective Jan. 3, according to statements made here.

The wage increase for 65,000 workers in the cotton mills of Manchester, Nashua, Lowell and Lawrence may extend, it is said, to the cotton and woolen mills in other textile centers of New England and eventually affect approximately 200,000 employees.

The readjustment of the wage schedules in the Merrimack valley mills shows a 5 percent raise for operatives receiving \$10 a week or less. It is understood here that the initiative in this movement was taken in Lawrence and that Lowell, Nashua and Manchester followed.

Drove Auto While Intoxicated
Dedham, Mass., Dec. 30.—Joseph B. L. Miller, a Weymouth quarry owner, was found guilty in the superior court of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor and sentenced to one year in the house of correction. He accepted the verdict and without appeal was taken to jail.

Mrs. Rockefeller's Estate
New York, Dec. 29.—Mrs. Laura S. Rockefeller, wife of John D. Rockefeller, who died last March, left an estate valued at \$1,490,371, according to the appraisal filed in the surrogate's court.

Boy Accidentally Shot

Taunton, Mass., Dec. 30.—While George David, 16 years old, and William Taylor, 12, were examining a rifle, one of the cartridges exploded and the bullet entered Taylor's head, killing him.

Huert: Not Dangerously Ill
Washington, Dec. 30.—The illness of General Huerta is serious, although not dangerous, according to reports received from El Paso by the department of justice.

Wilson May Prolong Honeymoon
Washington, Dec. 31.—President Wilson is planning to extend his honeymoon at Hot Springs until next Wednesday. He had planned to return Monday.

Death of Tom Shevlin
Minneapolis, Dec. 30.—Thomas L. Shevlin, millionaire lumberman and Yale football coach, died at his home here of pneumonia. Shevlin was 32 years of age.

Man of 95 a Suicide
Charlton, Mass., Dec. 27.—Cyrus A. Willis, aged 95, committed suicide by shooting. Dependence is supposed to have been the cause of his act.

In a regulation casket a humanized mortgage of the Wesleyan Pentecostal church at Washington will be cremated.

Rev. Ambrose D. Grogg, 53, until recently a missionary to Japan, and Mrs. Gertrude S. Wylie, 35, proprietor of a Cambridge, Mass., inn, were married at Boston.

CHAMPLIN PLEADS GUILTY OF MURDER

Gels Twenty-Seven Years in Prison For Killing Bishop

Providence, Dec. 29.—Petey E. Champlin, the car inspector who was to have gone on trial on a charge of murdering Frederick H. Bishop on Nov. 21, came into court and pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree.

He was sentenced to twenty-seven years in state prison at Cranston. By good behavior he may win a parole at the end of half that period.

Attorney General Riceayed Champlin and Mrs. Bishop and asked that sentence be substantial enough to keep Champlin in jail until he had reached an advanced age.

Bishop was a mortician for the street railway company by which Champlin was also employed. The appearance of the Bishop home indicated that there had been a battle before Bishop was killed. Champlin maintained that he had killed Bishop in self-defense. He dropped his badge at the house and this led to his arrest.

SCHMIDT IS CONVICTED

Jury Find Bomb Plotter Guilty of First Degree Murder

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 31.—Matthieu H. Schmidt was convicted last night of first degree murder in the unaccomplished of James H. McNamara in the blowing up of the Los Angeles Times building here five years ago.

The specific charge was of having murdered Charles Magarty, one of the twenty victims of The Times explosion. The jury was out forty-six minutes.

The jury fixed Schmidt's punishment at imprisonment for life, the same penalty imposed on James H. McNamara after the latter had confessed in court four years ago that he placed the bomb which blew up the newspaper plant.

MURDERS FOUR PEOPLE

Jealous Negro Then Ends Own Life by Drinking Poison

Bethel, Conn., Dec. 30.—William A. Steele, a negro, killed his wife, his two stepdaughters and his brother-in-law, Littleton Wiley, with an axe, and then committed suicide by drinking poison.

The murders were committed in Steele's home here. He is said to have been jealous of his wife and the police believe that he killed her and the others when temporarily insane.

Man and Wife Die From Gas

Boston, Dec. 31.—Daniel L. Perry, 45, and his wife, Mary M., 43, were found dead in bed at their home here with gas escaping from a jet. Perry's vest was found hanging on the gas jet and it is believed that, in hanging the garment there, he turned on the gas without knowing it.

Mother Drowns Her Children

Milford, Conn., Dec. 29.—Mrs. Edward Krauss took her two sons, aged 6 and 6, respectively, to a reservoir and, after throwing the children into the water, jumped in herself. She was rescued. She is believed to be insane. The children were drowned.

Peaslee Trial Is Begun
Concord, N. H., Dec. 29.—The defense in the case of Morrison H. Peaslee, 26, who went on trial on the charge of murdering his father, Howard W. Peaslee, of Henniker, declared their client a victim of fraudulent prosecution by employees of Merrimack county.

Nurse Cannon Is Indicted
Springfield, Mass., Dec. 30.—Miss Elizabeth B. Cannon, the Russell nurse who is alleged to have murdered her 5-year-old ward by poisoning her, was indicted for murder by the Hampden county grand jury.

Many Bostonians Laid Up
Boston, Dec. 31.—Ten thousand cases of grip and influenza are probably in existence in Boston today, and upward of 500 Bostonians are confined to bed with pneumonia, according to unofficial estimates.

ITCHY RASH ON CHEST AND FACE

Later On Shoulders and Back. Burned Like Fire. Had No Rest at Night.

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"I had a rash which began on my chest and face, later going to my shoulders and back. It was very itchy and I had to scratch it which made it burn like fire and the skin was raw and inflamed. When my clothing would rub against it, it caused itching and burning which was very uncomfortable and I had no rest at night, for after going to bed I would go to sleep for a few moments only to be waked up again."

"I let the rash go for about a week when I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. After the first application they seemed to stop the burning and after I used two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and four cakes of Cuticura Soap I was healed." (Signed) Wm. C. Robertson, 65 Mountain Ave., Worcester, Mass., Oct. 21, 1913.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on the treatment of the skin and scalp. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Sent by druggists and dealers throughout the world.

MANY A MAN In Good Circumstances

puts off saving a portion of his income until his days are well spent, and his earning capacity decreases. It is expedient to save now and deposit in the bank each week a portion of your income. We will be pleased to receive your account, and will allow you a liberal rate of interest on your deposits. 4 per cent. Interest Paid on Participation Accounts.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY,

Office with Newport Trust Company.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF The National Exchange Bank.

At Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, November 10, 1913.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Overdrafts, unsecured	100,000	100,000
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	100,000	100,000
U. S. Bonds	100,000	100,000
Securities other than U. S. Bonds (not including stocks)	100,000	100,000
Real estate	100,000	100,000
Other loans, securities, etc.	100,000	100,000
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	100,000	100,000
Reserve fund	100,000	100,000
Banking House	100,000	100,000
Other Real Estate owned	100,000	100,000
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	100,000	100,000
Due from approved Reserve Agents in New York, Chicago, and St. Louis	100,000	100,000
Due from approved Reserve Agents in other Reserve Cities	100,000	100,000
Due from Banks and Bankers (other than above)	100,000	100,000
Exchanges for Clearing House	100,000	100,000
Outside Checks and other Cash items	100,000	100,000
Fractional Currency	100,000	100,000
Notes of other National Banks	100,000	100,000
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, viz:		
Total coin and certificates	100,000	100,000
Legal tender notes	100,000	100,000
Gold and silver fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)	100,000	100,000
TOTAL	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000

Capital stock paid in	\$100,000	\$100,000
Surplus fund	100,000	100,000
Undivided Profits	100,000	100,000
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	100,000	100,000
Circulating Notes	100,000	100,000
Due to Banks and Bankers (other than above)	100,000	100,000
Dividends unpaid	100,000	100,000
In full dual deposits subject to check	100,000	100,000
Certificates of deposit due in less than 90 days	100,000	100,000
Certified checks	100,000	100,000
TOTAL	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

County of Newport, ss:

I, Geo. H. Proud, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of November, 1913.

Correct Attest: EDWARD S. PECKHAM, EDWARD A. BROWN, WILLIAM H. HARVEY, Directors.

Geo. H. Proud, Cashier.

PAULER BRADMAN, Notary Public

For booklet "An Outdoor Enthusiast" write to Advertising Department, New Haven.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

White Highlands Of New England

Invigorating snow and ice sports; the thrilling mile-long scooter on bob-sled or toboggan; snow-shoeing or skiing; skating, hockey, curling, ice-banting, on mountain lakes.

For booklet "An Outdoor Enthusiast" write to Advertising Department, New Haven. New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Chafing Dishes

With an ALCOHOL LAMP With ELECTRICITY

you must fill the lamp, adjust the wick, strike a match, and be very careful not to spill alcohol on the table top.

you insert the plug and turn the switch. When this is done you can devote all your attention to the cook.

We have the ELECTRIC kind, made by the General Electric Co. Ask us about them today.

BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY

SEE CALIFORNIA FREE

FULL PARTICULARS FOR A FREE CALIFORNIA BUILDING AUTO TOURS COMPANY CALIFORNIA

SEE CALIFORNIA FREE

SEE CALIFORNIA FREE

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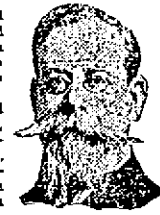
SEE CALIFORNIA FREE

Chronological Classified by

Affairs the World Over,
With Obituary and
Accident Record
of the Year.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

- JANUARY.**
1. Carranza's forces defeated Villa's troops at Puebla; Villa lost 70 killed.
 2. Gen. Roque Gonzalez Garza, chosen provisional president of Mexico by the convention at Mexico City.
 3. Provisional President Garza and his cabinet abandoned Mexico City as a capital.
 4. Mexican First Chief Carranza reoccupied Mexico City.
 5. Gen. Garza renounced the office of provisional president of Mexico.
- FEBRUARY.**
1. Gen. Villa proclaimed himself president.
 2. Carranza, head of the Constitutional party in Mexico, expelled the Spanish minister.
- APRIL.**
1. Villa's forces defeated at Jraguato by Gen. Obregon's army.
 2. Villa's army defeated by Obregon's forces at Celaya.
- JUNE.**
1. President Wilson warned the Mexican revolutionists to make peace.
 2. Carranza troops occupied Mexico City.
 3. Former President Huerta arrested at Newman, N. M., by United States marshals on charge of conspiracy.
- JULY.**
1. Gen. Obregon, colleague of Gen. Huerta and with him under ball to the United States, jumped his bail and escaped from El Paso to Mexican soil.
- AUGUST.**
1. Conference of A. B. C. powers and the United States over Mexico, met in Washington.
 2. Gen. Carranza resented President Wilson's attempt to restore peace in Mexico and was officially notified that armed intervention in Mexico by the United States would not be approved by the A. B. C. powers.
 3. The United States and Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala, jointly, appealed to Mexican parties to make peace.
 4. Carranza's generals announced that they would support his objection to engage in a peace conference.
- SEPTEMBER.**
1. Pan-American conference on Mexican affairs postponed decision three weeks.
- OCTOBER.**
1. Pan-American conference voted to recommend the Carranza party in Mexico as the de facto government.
 2. The United States, Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Guatemala, Bolivia, Uruguay, Colombia and Nicaragua formally recognized Gen. Carranza head of the de facto government at Mexico.



Carranza.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL

- JANUARY.**
1. President Wilson's daughter, Mrs. Bayre, gave birth to a son in the White House.
 2. President Wilson vetoed the immigration bill.
- MARCH.**
1. The Sixty-third congress closed.
- APRIL.**
1. General Victoriano Huerta arrived in New York from Spain.
 2. Mrs. William Cumming Story re-elected president of the Daughters of the American Revolution.
- MAY.**
1. Italy denounced the triple alliance, of which she was a member, with Germany and Austria.
 2. Japan delivered an ultimatum to China demanding concessions.
 3. China accepted Japan's demands without qualifications.
 4. President Wilson reviewed the fleet on Hudson river.
 5. President Wilson proclaimed United States neutrality in the war between Italy and Austria-Hungary.
 6. Japan and China signed treaties to carry out Japan's demands.
- JUNE.**
1. British Field Marshal Kitchener decorated with the Order of the Bath.
 2. General Denham H. Young re-elected commander in chief United Confederate Veterans.
 3. United States petition to dissolve the United States Steel corporation denied by court of appeals.
 4. William Jennings Bryan resigned the portfolio of state in Wilson's cabinet.
 5. Robert Lansing appointed secretary of state ad interim.
- JULY.**
1. Political revolt against President Guillaume of Haiti to avenge the execution of 19 political prisoners. Guillaume fled refuge in the French legation.
- AUGUST.**
1. Germany refused to consider the W. P. Frye damage case a matter for negotiations with the United States. Great Britain insisted upon her policy of restricting neutral trade with Germany.
 2. United States forces took forcible possession of Port au Prince, restoring Haitian order.
 3. United States declined to put an embargo on the sale of munitions to belligerents and agreed to accept pay from Germany for the sinking of the ship Frye.
 4. Haiti elected Dartigueu president.
- SEPTEMBER.**
1. Naval advisory board appointed, with Thomas A. Edison chairman.
 2. The United States recognized the new



Photo by American Press Association.

Robert Lansing.

Review of 1915

Conventions, Sporting,
Fires, Weather, Va-
garies and Miscel-
laneous Events.

- Haitian government of President Dartigueu and concluded a treaty, establishing a protectorate for ten years.
- OCTOBER.**
1. President Wilson welcomed the G. A. R. Veterans in Camp Emory, Washington.
- NOVEMBER.**
1. United States declared the British blockade of neutral ports illegal.
 2. Yoshitomo crowned emperor of Japan.
- DECEMBER.**
1. United States declared that German attacks at Washington, Boy-Ed and Von Papen, were objectionable.
 2. Sixty-fourth congress met.
 3. The United States demanded of Austria a disavowal of the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona Nov. 7.
 4. Captains Boy-Ed and Von Papen recalled by the German governments.
 5. The council of state in China declared that the republic at a recent election had voted to change the form of government to a monarchy. The crown was tendered to President Yuan Shih Kai.
 6. Wedding of President Wilson and Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt.
 7. Election of deputies in Greece.
 8. Admiral Dewey's 75th birthday.



Photo by American Press Association.

Herman Ridder.

NATURE FREAKS.

- JANUARY.**
1. Earthquake in Italy; many cities and towns destroyed. Aversa being the principal sufferer; death list 2,000; shock recorded by seismograph in Washington.
- APRIL.**
1. Snowstorm and 70 mile gale raged on the Atlantic coast.
 2. Texas swept by a rain and electrical storm; 25 dead.
 3. April heat record of 91 degrees in New York city.
- MAY.**
1. Frost, snow and rain in the central west, from Texas to Montana.
 2. Lassen peak, California, burst out in eruption.
- JUNE.**
1. Earthquake in southern California caused loss of \$1,000,000.
- JULY.**
1. Tornado in the middle west. Cincinnati suffered most; dead upward of 40, with many missing.
 2. Flood in Ohio caused loss of \$2,000,000; 5 persons drowned.
- AUGUST.**
1. Cloudburst at Erie, Pa., caused a loss of \$2,000,000; 15 deaths.
 2. Vesuvius, Etna and Stromboli, the Italian volcanoes, became active.
 3. Tropical hurricane flooded Galveston with waters of the gulf; other points on the coast invaded. Loss estimated at \$20,000,000 and deaths upward of 300, with many missing.
 4. Frost in the middle west.
- SEPTEMBER.**
1. Temperature 88 in New York; hottest since 1903.
 2. Gulf hurricane struck Louisiana coast; deaths estimated about 650.
- NOVEMBER.**
1. 42 persons killed and injured by wind-storm at Hot Springs, Ark.

FIELD OF SPORTS.

- APRIL.**
1. Jess Willard defeated Jack Johnson in 25 rounds at Havana.
 2. League baseball season opened.
- JUNE.**
1. Walter J. Travis won his fourth Metropolitan golf championship, defeating J. G. Anderson 2 up in the final, at Rye, N. Y.
 2. Women's national tennis championship won by Molla Bjurstedt at Philadelphia. Score, 4-6, 5-2, 6-0.
 3. Jerome D. Traversa, noted amateur, won title of open golf championship of the United States, defeating McNamara, at Baltusora, N. J.
 4. Yale defeated Harvard in the variety races at New Haven, winning all variety, freshman and second variety events.
 5. Cornell won the variety race at Poughkeepsie, with Leland Stanford second; time 23.2. Also on the race, in 1901-5, with Pennsylvania second. Syracuse won the freshman race in 5:29.35, with Cornell second.
- JULY.**
1. Norman S. Taber of Boston made a new world's one mile run record at Cambridge; time 4 minutes 12.3 seconds.
- SEPTEMBER.**
1. Amateur golf championship of the United States won by Robert A. Gardner of Chicago, who defeated John G. Anderson of Mount Vernon, N. Y., 5 up and 4 to play, at Detroit.
 2. William M. Johnson won the national tennis singles championship at Forest Hills, N. Y., defeating Maurice E. McLoughlin with a score of 1-6, 6-0, 7-5, 10-8.
 3. Women's golf championship won by Mrs. C. H. Vanderclock of Philadelphia at Chicago, 3 up and 2 to play; Mrs. W. A. Gavin runner up.
 4. Dueton 1, made new world's pacing record of 1:54 for a mile without a wind shield at Syracuse, N. Y.
 5. The Philadelphia club clinched the National league pennant at Boston by defeating Boston 5 to 0.
 6. Boston became American league champion through the defeat of Detroit by St. Louis, 5 to 2, at Detroit.
- OCTOBER.**
1. G. H. Anderson won 50 mile auto race for the Astor Cup at Sheepshead Bay.
 2. Boston Americans defeated the Philadelphia Athletics in the fifth and deciding game of the world's series, 6 to 4 at Philadelphia.
 3. Cornell defeated Harvard 10 to 0 at Cambridge, Mass.
 4. Princeton defeated Dartmouth 30 to 7 at Princeton.
- NOVEMBER.**
1. Harvard defeated Princeton 19 to 6 at football.
 2. Yale defeated Princeton 13 to 7.
 3. Harvard beat Yale 41 to 0 at football.
 4. Army conquered Navy 14 to 0 at football.



Photo by American Press Association.

Jess Willard.

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MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

- JANUARY.**
1. Panama-California exposition opened at San Diego.
 2. London Stock Exchange reopened.
 3. United States supreme court ruled that the Danbury haters must pay \$22,000 fine for a boycott set up in 1902.
 4. Fire in Roebeling's wire plant at Trenton caused a loss of \$1,000,000.
- FEBRUARY.**
1. Frank James, last of James brothers noted in the civil war and later as desperado, died near Excelsior Springs, Mo.; aged 74.
 2. Panama-Pacific international exposition at San Francisco formally opened.
- MARCH.**
1. Anarchists caught in an attempt to explode bombs in St. Patrick's cathedral, New York.
 2. Harry Kendall Thaw placed on trial in New York for conspiracy to escape the asylum at Matteawan.
 3. Thaw and four alleged conspirators acquitted on charge of conspiracy.
 4. Lincoln Beachey, the American aviator, killed in flight at the Panama-Pacific exposition, in San Francisco.
- APRIL.**
1. Bethlehem Steel jumped to 135 in the New York Stock Exchange, where 27,800 shares were dealt in.
 2. Public library of St. Paul destroyed by fire; loss \$75,000. International peace congress met at the Hague. Name of Cuba in the Panama canal, changed to Galliard cut.
 3. Colon, Panama, swept by fire; loss \$1,000,000 in the business district, where 43 buildings were destroyed.
- MAY.**
1. Naval fleet arrived at New York.
 2. New government proclaimed by revolutionists in Portugal. The new premier, Joao Chagas, shot by a senator.
 3. President Wilson protested to Germany in the Lusitania case. Naval parade at New York.
- JUNE.**
1. United Confederate veterans met at Richmond.
 2. Georgia prison commission reported against commuting sentence of Frank, alleged murderer.
 3. Second United States note to Germany sent to Ambassador J. W. Gerard in Berlin, protesting against submarine warfare.
 4. Yaqui Indians declared war on the United States. Fleet ordered to sail for Lower California to protect Americans.
 5. Thaw granted a jury trial to test his sanity.
 6. The Arizona battleship, biggest United States super-dreadnaught, launched at Brooklyn navy yard.
- JULY.**
1. J. P. Morgan, the banker, shot at Glen Cove, N. Y., by Frank Holt, a German college professor.
 2. Charles K. Chin declared sane by an advisory jury in New York city.
 3. The state department notified Great Britain, through Ambassador W. H. Page, that this country would not recognize British orders in council as valid.
 4. Southold, N. Y., began the 25th anniversary celebration of the 1891 Haitian revolution. Invaders, the French legion, dragged out the deposed president, Guillaume, and shot him to death.
 5. Haitian soldiers killed 2 United States marines who were in Port au Prince protecting foreigners.
 6. Former Police Lieutenant Charles Becker executed at Sing Sing for complicity in the murder of Hermann Rosenthal.
- AUGUST.**
1. United States battleships Louisiana and New Hampshire sailed for Vera Cruz, Mexico, to quell anti-foreign demonstrations.
 2. Heavy shipment of British treasure, including \$19,000,000 in gold, arrived at New York.
 3. Riot in Boston; Italian reservists assaulted police and German counter-attacks continued at Nuova Chapolla, with heavy losses.
 4. National Educational association met at Oakland, Cal.
 5. Leo Frank, Georgia life convict, forcibly taken from prison at Milledgeville and hanged near Marietta, home of his alleged victim, Mary Phagan.
 6. Great Britain declared cotton contraband.
 7. Conference of governors met in Boston.
 8. Spanish American War Veterans met at Scranton, Pa.
 9. United States F-4, which sank off Honolulu March 25, was raised.
- SEPTEMBER.**
1. \$2,000,000 fire on the grain pier in New York.
 2. \$26,000,000 in British gold reached New York via the American Express.
 3. Bicentennial anniversary of the Washington grant review of 1855 by 20,000 G. A. R. veterans.
 4. Sons of Veterans' annual encampment in Washington.
 5. Vilhjalmar Stefansson, the explorer, heard from after a silence of 17 months. He was in Banks Land.
 6. In an action near Cape Hatten, Haiti, 10 Americans were killed and 40 Haitian rebels killed.
 7. Gasoline and dynamite explosion in the business district of Ardmore, Okla., killed 16 people and injured over 100; property loss \$500,000.
 8. 4th annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic opened in Washington.
 9. Farmers' National Congress opened at Omaha.
 10. Wireless phone talk was accomplished between Arlington, Va., and San Francisco, 3,000 miles.
 11. Speech transmitted by wireless phone from Arlington, Va., to Honolulu, 4,600 miles.
- OCTOBER.**
1. International farm congress opened at Denver.
 2. National Woman's Christian Temperance union met at Seattle, Wash.
 3. Wireless telephoning accomplished between Arlington, Va., and Paris.
 4. Steamer Hocking sailing under United States flag seized by a British cruiser off the port of New York.
- NOVEMBER.**
1. Great Britain seized at Saint Lucia the United States steamer Tennessee.
- DECEMBER.**
1. World's Fair: Panama-Pacific exposition closed; attendance over 11,000,000; profits \$2,000,000.
 2. Ford's peace mission set out from New York.
 3. Sixty-fourth congress convened.
 4. Austria asked to disavow the act of sinking the ocean liner Ancona.
 5. Immigration statistics for 1915 showed a falling off of arrivals of nearly 600,000 up to Dec. 1 against the arrivals of 1914.
 6. Convention: National American Woman Suffrage association meets in Washington.
 7. Conventions: American Society of International Law and Pan-American Scientific congress meet in Washington.
 8. Convention: American Historical association meets in Washington.

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World War

Movements on Land
and Sea With New
Nations In
Line.

WAR ON THE WATER.

- JANUARY.**
1. British battleship Formidable sunk in the English channel by German submarine of a mine; over 600 drowned.
 2. In a German naval attack on the English coast the German cruiser Bluecher was sunk, with about 700 of her crew. British cruiser Lion disabled.
- FEBRUARY.**
1. German admiralty declared a war zone in the English channel after Feb. 18.
 2. German war zone decree went into effect.
 3. British battleships Ironside and Ocean and French battleship Duquesne sunk during a naval attack in the Dardanelles.
 4. German submarine U-28 torpedoed British ships Fulaba and Agulla in St. George's channel; 63 passengers and 70 sailors lost.
- MARCH.**
1. French steamer Leon Gambetta torpedoed by an Austrian submarine in the strait of Otranto; 500 seamen drowned.
 2. The Lusitania was torpedoed and sunk off Kinsale, Munster coast, Ireland. Out of 2,100 persons on board 1,100 were lost.
 3. British battleship Gollath torpedoed in the Dardanelles, with loss of 600 lives.
 4. British battleship Triumph torpedoed in the Dardanelles.
 5. British battleship Majestic sunk by a torpedo in the Dardanelles.
 6. Italian submarine Medusa torpedoed by an Austrian submarine.
 7. British admiralty steamer Ardenian, with Americans in her crew, torpedoed off the British coast. 22 Americans lost.
 8. Italian cruiser Amalfi sunk by Austrian submarine in the Adriatic sea.
 9. British submarine sank the Turkish battleship Barbarossa in the sea of Marmora.
 10. Italian transport Royal Edward sunk by an enemy submarine in the Aegean sea; loss of nearly 1,000 lives.
 11. A German submarine torpedoed the White Star liner Arabic off Cape Clear, Ireland; 29 Americans on board.
 12. German cruiser Prinz Adalbert sunk by British submarine; crew of 53 nearly all lost.
 13. Italian liner Ancona sunk by Austrian submarine in the Mediterranean; 26 lives lost, including some Americans.
- NOVEMBER.**
1. Italian liner Ancona sunk by Austrian submarine in the Mediterranean; 26 lives lost, including some Americans.

FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

- JANUARY.**
1. The allies began to retreat south of the Aisne at Soissons, abandoning 5 miles of trenches.
 2. Allies withdrew south of the Aisne, losing 5,000 prisoners and many guns.
- MARCH.**
1. Beginning of British attacks at Neuve Chapelle, France.
 2. French attacks and German counter-attacks continued at Neuve Chapelle, with heavy losses.
- APRIL.**
1. German recaptured Hartmannswaldkopf, in the Vosges mountains. They repulsed an attack by allies along the Ypres canal with amphyllating gas and crossed that barrier to the west side.
 2. German artillery at Neuport, Belgium, bombarded Dunkirk, France, at 22 miles range.
- SEPTEMBER.**
1. Great drive of the allies from the French seacoast to Verdun. Heavy capture of guns reported and 20,000 unrounded prisoners. German front broken 5 miles in length at Loos, La Bassée and Souchez, and 25 miles in the Champagne.
 2. Allies continued western drive.
- NOVEMBER.**
1. Allies held joint war council in Paris.

SOUTHERN WAR ZONE.

- FEBRUARY.**
1. Turkey estimated at 12,000 attacked British garrisons along Buz canal south of Ismailia, Egypt.
 2. Allied fleet bombarded Turkish forts guarding the sea entrance to Constantinople.
- APRIL.**
1. Allied troops landed on the shore of the Dardanelles under fire from the Turkish guns.
- MAY.**
1. Italy made formal proclamation of war.
 2. Austrian navy and airships attacked Italy's coast. Italian troops seized Austrian territory.
- JUNE.**
1. Italian troops led by General Cadorna, forced the important river Isonzo in advance toward Trieste.
 2. Austrians captured Montefalcone, an important strategic town north-west of Trieste.
- AUGUST.**
1. Italy sent an ultimatum to Turkey.
 2. Austrians launched counterattacks on the Italian line at Gorizia.
- SEPTEMBER.**
1. Turkish artillery drove the allied troops from their works on the Dardanelles.
 2. Bulgaria mobilized her army.
- OCTOBER.**
1. Russia sent an ultimatum to Bulgaria demanding dismissal of German officers, etc.



Photo by American Press Association.

General Cadorna.

Campaigns

Battle Front In Poland,
France, Belgium, Aus-
tria, Gallipoli, Ser-
via and Egypt.

RUSSIAN FRONTIER.

- JANUARY.**
1. Greece protested against the landing of troops at Salonika to defend Serbia.
 2. Austro-German forces under General von Mackensen invaded Serbia. Bulgaria's 24 hour ultimatum to Serbia.
 3. Germans recaptured Belgrade, capital of Serbia.
 4. Bulgaria declared war on Serbia.
 5. A general attack by Italians at Gorizia failed after an all day struggle.
- NOVEMBER.**
1. Bulgarians captured Nish, great railway center in Serbia.
 2. Germans and Austrians captured Mitrovitz and Pristina, Serbia.
- DECEMBER.**
1. British defeated by Turks near Bagdad, Mesopotamia.
 2. Germans and Austrians captured Monastir, Serbia.
 3. Balkans: Allied troops in Greece fell back on Salonika.
- JANUARY.**
1. Russian forces were south of the Carpathian mountains invading Hungary. A large Russian army was advancing on the Russian border against Koenigsberg, a German fortified city in East Prussia.
- FEBRUARY.**
1. Germans checked in a desperate attack on Russian lines at Holmow, before Warsaw.
 2. Germans, by a forced march, turned the Russian flank at Jannenburg, in East Prussia, forcing the enemy to retreat back to Russian territory.
 3. Germans in Russia cut the railroad behind the retreating Russian army. North of Augustowa the Russians deserted their positions east of the Masurian lakes.
 4. Germans stormed and captured Przasnysz, Poland, an important Russian post north of Warsaw.
- MARCH.**
1. The Austrian fortress of Przemyel, in Galicia, surrendered to the Russian army after a gallant and prolonged defense. About 50,000 armed Austrians were among the trophies.
 2. Russians recaptured Przasnysz, in Poland, north of Warsaw.
- APRIL.**
1. Russians advanced through Hosok pass, piercing the Austrian lines in the Carpathians.
- MAY.**
1. Austro-Germans recaptured Jaroslav, on the west bank of San river, Galicia, forcing the Russians to abandon the Carpathian mountains.
- JUNE.**
1. Germans, led by General von Mackensen, recaptured Przemyel, which the Russians had occupied March 22, after a siege of 20 days.
 2. Lemberg, Galicia, recaptured by Austrians after ten months' occupation by Russians.
- JULY.**
1. General von Mackensen captured the post of Przasnysz, 50 miles north of Warsaw.
 2. Austrians captured Radom, 57 miles south of Warsaw.
- AUGUST.**
1. German army captured Warsaw, after campaign which lasted over eight months. The Russian garrison retreated east of the Vistula.
 2. General von Mackensen's German troops captured Siedlce, cutting the Warsaw-Moscow railway.
 3. Gen. Georgievsk, the second greatest Russian fortress in Poland, with its garrison, estimated at from 40,000 to 55,000 men, captured by General von Beseler's German army.
- SEPTEMBER.**
1. Germans captured Grodno and advanced on Riga.
- NOVEMBER.**
1. Germans abandoned important positions in front of Riga.

MINOR WAR EVENTS.

- JANUARY.**
1. The German government ordered the seizure of private stores of corn, wheat and flour.
- FEBRUARY.**
1. Germany informed the United States that she would insist on maintaining the war zone in the English channel.
- MARCH.**
1. England announced her intention to stop all ships to and from the seaports of Germany.
 2. The German cruiser Dresden, which survived the battle of Falkland islands, sunk in battle with a British fleet near San Juan Fernandez island, off Chile.
 3. Great Britain issued a sweeping order in council cutting off all outside trade with Germany and refused to modify the war zone blockade.

